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Latest Catalog



Shrubs, Vines,
Roses Shade
Trees and Fruit
Trees, Small
Fruit Plants,
Evergreens and
Perennials



Onarga Nursery Company

ONARGA
ILLINOIS



No. 1—Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae. No. 2—Mugho Pine. No. 3—Colorado Blue Spruce. No. 4—Koster's Blue Spruce. No. 5—American Arbor-Vitae. No. 6—Concolor Fir.

A Chat With Our Friends and Customers

WE are glad to present to you our new catalog which presents in natural colors pictures of many of the most popular items we list in the book. Our object in printing this in color is to give you a much better idea of the appearance and the possibilities of beauty which would be yours if you purchase and plant for your home grounds. It would hardly be possible to show everything we grow, in pictures, so we have selected those plants which everyone should have. The pictures represent the colors and appearance faithfully and are made from actual photographs.

This catalog does not describe our complete line of nursery stock as there is not room in it for a description of our very large assortment. If there should be items which you do not find and that you are interested in we will be able to take care of your wants completely if it is stock which is hardy in this climate.

Any order which you intrust to us will be given most careful attention. It will be filled with carefully selected stock and properly packed so that it should be received in good condition.

Order Early. Orders are filled in rotation. Ordering early will insure the reservation of varieties that may be sold out, and save you any disappointment.

Time of Shipment. Unless you give a specific shipping date, your order will be shipped to arrive at the proper time to plant in your locality. If you wish your order shipped at any special time please advise us.

Packing. No extra charge for packing. We take great pains in packing orders, and strive to insure their arrival in good condition.

Accuracy of Description. All descriptions and other matter in this catalog will be found to be as nearly in accordance with actual facts as it is possible to write them, great care having been taken to avoid exaggeration in descriptions of varieties.

Substitution. The varieties you select are always sent unless you grant permission to substitute. If you wish a particular color, rather than

a particular variety, many times it is to your advantage to mention the fact, as we may often times improve upon your selection. Therefore, if a substitute is acceptable, be sure to advise us, as otherwise everything is shipped absolutely as ordered.

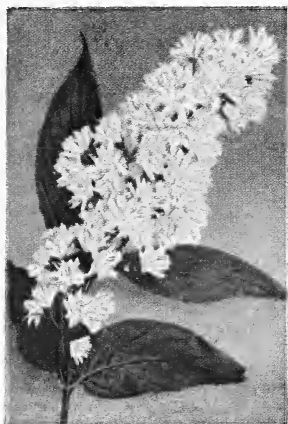
In Ordering, please give plainly the name, post-office address and state. Always tell us how you want goods to come, and name your express or freight station. Make out orders on separate sheet from your letter.

Guarantee. We guarantee all nursery stock furnished by us to be first class and true to name. We exercise the greatest of care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, packed in the very best possible manner and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge or refund the amount paid.

We do not guarantee stock to grow, or results in any way. No complaints will be entertained that are not made immediately on receipt of stock

ONARGA NURSERY COMPANY

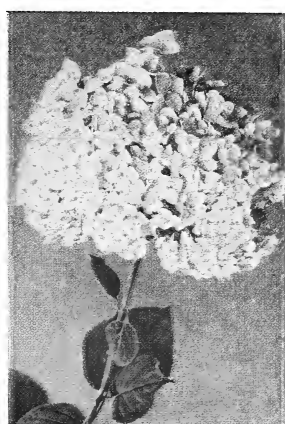
ONARGA, ILLINOIS



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.



Spirea, Anthony Waterer.



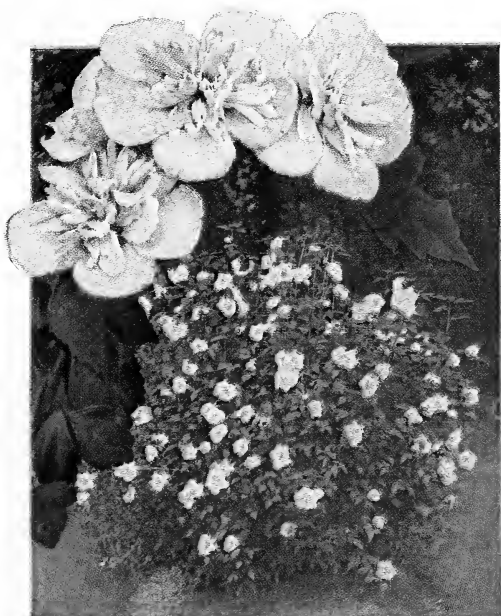
Hydrangea Arborescens.

Ornamental Shrubs

ALTHEA - Hibiscus, Rose of Sharon

The Althea blooms in August and September, growing many rich shades of all colors. This variety is not very hardy in the North except when they are given protection, but they are easily protected, easily cultivated, and bloom until frost. This plant makes a very handsome hedge, also is very attractive for mass planting and shows up nicely planted alone. They come in double and single flowers in the following colors: Red, rose, blue, purple, white, striped and variegated leaf.

ALTHEA, Tree Form. Beautiful and showy ornamental shrubs in tree form. Very suitable as specimen, or in formal gardens, blooming profusely in August.



Althea—Hibiscus, Rose of Sharon.

AMYGDALUS - Almond

Amygdalus flore pleno rosea (Pink Double Flowered Almond). A vigorous, beautiful tree, covered in May with rose colored blossoms like small roses; hardy.

A. flore pleno alba (White Double Flowered Almond). Same as above except blossoms are pure white. Height 5 feet.

BERBERIS - Barberry

Berberis Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). From Japan. Of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in the Fall; is very ornamental when used as a hedge. Not subject to wheat rust and are allowed by government authority. Average height, 3 to 4 feet.

BUDDLEIA - Butterfly Bush Summer Lilac

Buddleia Veitchi magnifica. A comparatively new plant making an attractive show with reddish violet flowers and long white leaves. Blooms all the latter part of the Summer. Can be planted promiscuously among shrubs or in masses for a background. In severe Winters top kills back but comes up quickly next season.

CALYCANTHUS - Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus floridus (Strawberry Shrub). Well known throughout the southern states and in portions of the North. Reddish brown, sweetly scented flowers are borne in late Spring and early Summer. 3 to 4 feet.

CARAGANA

Caragana arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). An upright growing shrub bearing bright yellow flowers in abundance. The bloom is smaller but the shape of a sweet pea blossom. Very hardy and attractive in group planting.

CHIONANTHUS - Fringe Tree

Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe Tree). 10 to 20 feet. In favorable locations this develops into treelike proportions. The contrast between its large, deep green, thick, leathery leaves and the loose drooping bunches of white flowers resembling silken fringe is fine; blossoms May or June.

CLETHRA

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A very valuable shrub for border planting on account of abundance of sweet scented white flowers. Adapted to wet and shady places.

CORNUS - Dogwoods

This group of shrubs is adapted to use in border and screen plantings. Attractive flowers. Abundance of berries and highly colored foliage in Autumn. The twigs are a bright color in Winter time.

Cornus elegantissima variegata (Variegated Dogwood). Fine variegated shrub, leaves broadly margined with white.

C. paniculata (Gray Dogwood). A very useful variety for screening purposes. Flowers white, fruit white on bright red stems.

C. sibirica (Red Twigged Dogwood). With small clusters of white flowers its blue berries and its dark red bark, this is one of the most attractive shrubs.

C. stolonifera var. aurea (Golden Barked Osier). Bright yellow twigs. Makes an attractive combination with Red Twigged Dogwood.

CYDONIA - Japan Quince

Cydonia japonica. Brilliant flowering shrub covered with scarlet flowers early in the Spring. Good for massing.

DEUTZIA

One of the finest of shrubs for abundance of pretty blossoms which cover the plants in early Spring. Can be used in borders, mass or specimen planting. Very good.

Deutzia gracilis var. aurea (Golden Leaved Deutzia). Foliage beautiful yellow. Flowers white and showy.

D. crenata flore pleno. Flowers double, white, tinged with rose, blooming in late June. Very hardy.

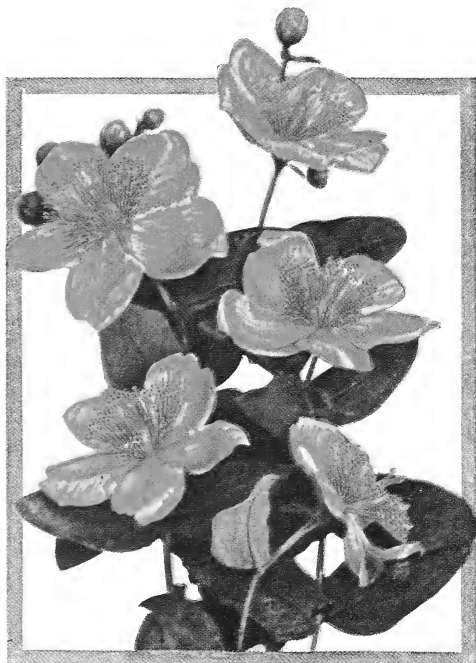
D. gracilis. Of dwarf habit. Flowers pure white. One of the first to bloom. Fine for edging in front of taller shrubs.

D. Lemoiniei. Flowers pure white, shrub medium and free flowering. Excellent for forcing.

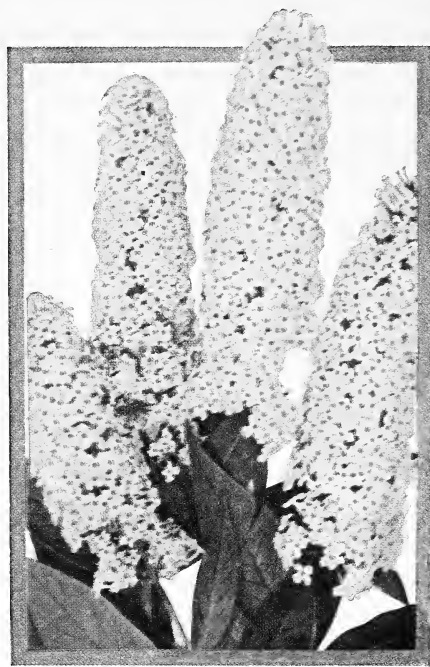
D. Pride of Rochester. Produces large double white flowers tinged with rose. Profuse bloomer. One of the best. Flowers early.

ELEAGNUS

Eleagnus angustifolia (Russian Olive). Leaves handsome, willow-like and a rich silvery white. Flowers are small, golden yellow and fragrant, followed by yellow fruit.



Hypericum Moserianum.



Buddleia—Butterfly Bush.

EUONYMUS - Strawberry Tree

Euonymus europaeus. Erect shrub; vigorous; foliage dark green, bright red in Fall, followed by orange-scarlet berries.

EXOCHORDA

Exochorda grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A fine, rapid growing shrub producing starry white blossoms in May. One of the best.

FORSYTHIA - Golden Bell

One of the earliest shrubs to bloom in Spring time. The long branches are covered with golden yellow flowers before the leaves appear. Foliage dark green and one of the best shrubs for foliage. Grows well in the shade.

Forsythia Fortunei (Fortune's Forsythia). The best of the early flowering shrubs.

F. intermedia. Very hardy. A valuable variety.

F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Resembles the Fortunei but drooping in habit. Fine for covering rocks and objectionable places.

F. viridissima. Very early bloomer. Resembles the intermedia.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea arborescens (Snowball Hydrangea). Has the appearance of a low growing snowball with its large clusters of white flowers. Particularly desirable on account of coming into bloom before the *H. paniculata*. Its blooming period is from early June until middle of August. A very desirable shrub.

H. paniculata grandiflora. One of the most popular shrubs in cultivation, blooming at a time when few shrubs are in bloom. Flowers borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long; delicate pink changing to brown. Very desirable lawn ornament.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Tree Form). The same as above, grown on stems from three to five feet high. Most attractive and desirable.

HYPERICUM

Hypericum Moserianum. Grows from 2 to 2½ feet high, and is most effective in masses or large groups. Showy golden yellow flowers about 2 inches across are borne all Summer.

KERRIA

Kerria japonica (Globe Flower). Flowers are like a small, bright yellow ball, and because of their number, make the shrub extremely conspicuous.

LIGUSTRUM - Privet

Ligustrum amurense (Amoor River Privet). A valuable ornamental shrub for hedges and borders; very hardy; foliage glossy green and holds its color almost the entire year; will stand shearing to any extent. 10 feet.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). The well known variety; vigorous and hardy; deep glossy green; useful for hedges and borders. Height 6 to 10 feet.

L. sinense (Chinese Privet). Grows to 8 feet in height, with slender spreading branches. Native of China and Korea. A tall shrub of graceful habit, with dark green glossy foliage. Flowers in great profusion in late Spring or early Summer; creamy white; disposed in numerous panicles. Berries blue-black, with a bloom. Very handsome.

LONICERA - Bush Honeysuckle

These vigorous, tall growing shrubs are invaluable for screening and massing effect with their dense foliage and showy red berries appearing in Summer and continuing until early Fall. They are one of the most desirable shrubs. Fine for tall hedges. Can be kept trimmed.

Lonicera bella albida. White flowers; scarlet fruit.

L. fragrantissima. Foliage remains green until Fall. Flowers are fragrant and appear before the leaves.

L. Morrowi. Pure white flowers; bright red fruit. Very dense foliage. One of the best.

L. tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). Probably the tallest growing of the whole family, frequently reaching 10 to 12 feet in height. Flowers white or pink.

PHILADELPHUS - Syringa

This old-fashioned shrub with creamy white flowers borne in clusters is found in many plantings. There are many varieties that offer a wide range of size and blooms. All varieties are strong growers and are suitable for border, screen or specimen planting.

We have a few new varieties that are exceptionally fine and you will be highly pleased with them.

Philadelphus, Avalanche. A graceful shrub with slender, arching branches covered with white flowers. One of the best.

P. coronarius (Garland Syringa). Pure white; very fragrant flowers. One of the first to bloom.



Forsythia Fortunei.



Lilac.

P. coronarius var. aureus (Golden Leaved Syringa). A beautiful shrub with golden yellow foliage. Keeps its color the entire season. Splendid for grouping with other shrubs in border planting.

P. Gordonianus (Gordon's Syringa). A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. White flowers; fragrant and late.

PRUNUS - Plum

Prunus pissardi (Purple Leaved Plum). A small tree with purple foliage which holds its color throughout the Summer. Blush-pink flowers are borne freely in early Spring.

P. triloba (Double Flowered Plum). A very desirable addition to the hardy shrubs. Flowers double, delicate pink and thickly set on long, slender branches. Blooms in May.

RHODOTYPOS

Rhodotypos kerrioides (White Kerria). Handsome foliage; single white flowers. Blooms late in May, followed by black seeds.

SAMBUCUS - Elder

Sambucus canadensis (Common Elder). A large, showy shrub, very ornamental in foliage, fruit and flowers, blossoming in June; flowers white, borne in large panicles; fruit reddish purple berries in the Fall.

S. nigra var. aurea (Golden Elder). A handsome variety with golden yellow foliage. Height 6 to 8 feet.

SPIREA - Meadow Sweet

The Spirea is one of the best shrubs grown. Very attractive for garden or shrub border.

Spirea arguta. Of dwarf habit, spreading head, flowers pure white. The best of the very early flowering white varieties. Blooms in May.

S. Anthony Waterer. A fine dwarf Spirea with dark crimson flowers.

S. Billiardi (Billiard's Spirea). Flowers are rose colored. Blooms nearly all Summer.

S. callosa (Fortune's Spirea). Has large panicles of deep rosy blooms. Grows freely and blooms nearly all Summer. Excellent.

S. callosa alba. One of the best dwarf white-flowering shrubs. Very symmetrical.

SPIREA—Continued.

- S. Douglasi** (Douglas' Spirea). A beautiful variety with spikes of deep rose colored flowers in July and August.
- S. opulifolia** (Ninebark). One of the most vigorous growers. Foliage light green; flowers white and fragrant, produced in great abundance.
- S. opulifolia aurea** (Golden Leaved Ninebark). A beautiful variety with golden yellow tinted foliage and double white flowers in June.
- S. prunifolia**. Small double white flowers borne close to the branches, making long, snow-white garlands. Foliage a dark shining green. The true Bridal Wreath.
- S. salicifolia** (Willow Leaved Spirea). Long, pointed, narrow leaves and rose colored flowers in June and July.
- S. sorbifolia** (Ash Leaf Spirea). A vigorous grower with foliage similar to the Mountain Ash and long spikes of beautiful white flowers. Blooms in July.
- S. Thunbergi** (Thunberg's Spirea). Dwarf in habit and rounded graceful form. Branches slender and drooping. Flowers pure white; foliage narrow and long, turning to orange-scarlet in the Fall. Valuable for planting in front of other shrubs.
- S. Van Houttei**. The most charming and beautiful of all the varieties, having pure white flowers in clusters, the branches drooping to the ground. Foliage a rich green. Very profuse in bloom and plants remarkably hardy. An indispensable ornament for lawn or hedges. The variety most commonly planted. Commonly called Bridal Wreath.

SUMAC - Rhus

- Rhus glabra** (Smooth Sumac). 10 to 15 feet. One of the best of the Sumacs to produce natural effects.
- R. laciniata**. 8 to 10 feet. A cut-leaf form of the above that looks like a fern, tropical in appearance and showy.
- R. typhina** (Staghorn Sumac). 10 to 12 feet. A large shrub or tree much used in landscape background work. Brilliant red foliage in the Fall. Common Snowball.

SYMPHORICARPOS - Snowberry

- Symphoricarpos racemosus** (Snowberry). A slender branched, upright growing shrub with small pink flowers, followed by showy pure white berries, which cling to the branches a long time.
- S. vulgaris** (Coralberry or Indian Currant). Valuable for planting in shady places as the foliage is very persistent. The fruit is a purplish red and hangs on well into the Winter. Flowers small and rose colored.

SYRINGAS - The Lilacs

- Syringa persica** (Persian Lilac). 5 to 6 feet. May and June. A distinct species of rather smaller growth than *S. vulgaris*. The branches are slender and straight with smaller and narrower leaves.
- S. vulgaris** (Purple Lilac). 8 to 10 feet. May. This is the oldest and best known type of the Lilac. From it have sprung most of the hybrids and seedling varieties which have made the Lilac as a class one of our most popular modern shrubs.
- S. vulgaris alba** (White Lilac). The well known white flowering form of the above.

TAMARIX

Shrubs of strong but slender, delicate growth similar to the asparagus. The pink flowers, filmy foliage and gracefulness make them one of the most desirable shrubs for background or interplanting. Will grow in poor, dry soil where other shrubs fail.

- Tamarix aestivalis**. 6 to 7 feet. Pink. June. This species has bluish gray foliage, carmine-pink flowers, and also blooms late in the Summer.

**VIBURNUM - Snowball**

- Viburnum dentatum** (Arrowwood). Peculiar dentated leaves, turning to rich purple and red in the Fall. One of the best for massing flowers. Greenish white. Likes rather moist soil.
- V. lantana** (Wayfaring Tree). Large white flowers in clusters. Blooms in May, followed by bright red berries changing to black later. Likes dry places and limestone soil.
- V. lentago** (Nannyberry; Sheepberry). Flowers creamy white; fragrant. Light green foliage.
- V. opulus** (High Bush Cranberry). This variety has handsome broad foliage of a shining dark green color, changing to rich coppery tints. Flowers are white and very conspicuous. Fruit a brilliant scarlet and hangs in long pendent clusters nearly all Winter.
- V. opulus sterile** (Common Snowball). The old-fashioned Snowball with its large, globular clusters of snow-white flowers in May and June make a very attractive shrub.

WEIGELA - Diervilla

- Diervilla amabilis**. Very free blooming and hardy; of good habit and rapid growth, soon forming a fine specimen. Large, deep rose colored flowers.
- D. candida**. Flowers pure white, produced in June and continue to bloom nearly all Summer. Height 8 feet.
- D. Eva Rathke**. Flowers a brilliant crimson; a beautiful, clear, distinct shade. Height 5 feet.
- D. floribunda**. A fine variety; flowers a dark red, and a profuse bloomer. Height 5 to 6 feet.
- D. Hendersoni**. Fine compact habit; flowers medium size, light crimson, outside of petals red.
- D. rosea**. An elegant variety with fine rose colored flowers appearing in June.
- D. nana variegata** (Variegated Leaved Weigela). 3 to 6 feet. Of dwarf habit; leaves are finely margined with creamy white; blossoms resemble *D. rosea*.

Vines and Creepers

AMPELOPSIS

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper). One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees; foliage green turning to a rich crimson in Autumn; a rapid grower and quickly fastens to anything it touches.

A. Veitchi (Boston Ivy). Leaves smaller than the American; forms a dense sheet of green as leaves overlap each other; is a little difficult to start, but when once established requires no further care; foliage changes to a crimson-scarlet in the Fall; very valuable for covering brick or stone structures, walls, etc.

A. quinquefolia var. Englemanni (Englemann's Ivy or Woodbine). A type of quinquefolia which has long been desired. It has shorter joints and smaller and thicker foliage. It is better equipped with tendrils, by which it will climb walls of stone or brick as closely as the Veitchi (Boston Ivy). It should be planted in the central and northern states, in place of Veitchi, as it is perfectly hardy, withstanding heat and cold much better.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Aristolochia sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth; light green, dense foliage, and pipe-shaped yellow-brown flowers.



An Effect Obtained by the Use of Boston Ivy

BIGNONIA - Tecoma

Bignonia radicans (Trumpet Creeper). A hardy climbing plant with large trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers appearing in August. Flourishes everywhere under the most unfavorable conditions, and is always pretty.

CELASTRUS - Bittersweet

Celastrus scandens (Climbing Bittersweet). A native climber with fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of capsuled, orange fruit; a rapid grower.

CLEMATIS - Virgin's Bower

SMALL FLOWERING VARIETY

Clematis paniculata. Probably the most popular of the small flowering sorts; vine is a rapid grower with glossy green foliage; in September the flowers appear in a perfect mass of white, giving the appearance of a bank of snow; the fragrance is most delicious and penetrating.

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES

C. Henryi. Flowers creamy white and very large. A free bloomer.

C. Jackmani. Immense flowers of an intense violet-purple color; blooms continually all Summer. The best known and most valued variety of this popular family. A perfect mass of bloom when in full flower.

C. Madame Edouard Andre. Flowers are a beautiful shade of crimson; a free bloomer.

LONICERA - Honeysuckle

Lonicera Halliana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). A strong, vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into Winter; very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season; one of the best bloomers.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). One of the handsomest; strong, rapid grower; flowers bright scarlet, not much odor.

LYCIUM - Matrimony Vine

Lycium chinense (Chinese Matrimony Vine). A creeping or trailing vine; foliage a grayish green; flowers appear in June and continue blooming until September; color varies from pink to purple; fruits are a bright crimson and make a beautiful contrast with the green foliage; valuable for trellises and fences.

WISTERIA

Wisteria magnifica (American Purple Wisteria). Flowers are borne in dense, drooping clusters of a pale blue color. Vigorous, hardy, and a rapid grower.

W. sinensis (Chinese Purple Wisteria). One of the best of the Wisterias; rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers a pale blue, borne in long, pendulous clusters in May and June.

W. sinensis var. alba (Chinese White Wisteria). Same as the Chinese Purple except the flowers are pure white; beautiful variety.



Clematis Paniculata.

Roses

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing American Beauty. A seedling from the famous American Beauty Rose, with a strong, climbing habit of growth. It is proven hardy and produces an abundance of fragrant, rich, red bloom.

Crimson Rambler. The best known and most popular of all climbing Roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 15 to 20 feet in a season.

Dorothy Perkins. This is one of the new Rambler types; has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson; flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30 and are a beautiful shell-pink.

Excelsior (Red Dorothy Perkins). Flowers are large and double. Very thick on the stems. An excellent variety.

Flower of Fairfield. A brilliant crimson everbloomer. Perfectly hardy with profuse clusters of bloom from early Summer until frost.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Called by most growers the "Reddest Rose That Grows." It verifies its name in its intense scarlet colorings, never fading out in the hot rays of the sun, as other ramblers do.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

American Beauty. Conceded to be the most grandly beautiful of all Roses in size, form and color. Rich red, passing to crimson, delicately veined and shaded; fragrant.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and globular shaped; very fragrant and a superb Rose.

Frau Karl Druschki. Very large, perfect form and snow-white; a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

General Jacqueminot. This might be called the Rose for the million, for it is still a universal favorite. Bright crimson-scarlet, exceedingly rich and velvety.

Mrs. John Laing. Deep rose; large, fine form, fragrant, vigorous grower and hardy. One of the most profuse bloomers.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color, good foliage; by far the largest variety in cultivation; one of the best.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pure white, does not pink when planted out; splendid, large buds and superb, full double blooms. A most sturdy grower, blooming steadily from early Spring till late frost.

Killarney. One of the most beautiful Roses grown; strong, vigorous, perfectly hardy, and in every way a Rose that should be more cultivated; flowers are very large, buds long and pointed. Color a brilliant shining pink; one of the best Tea varieties.

La France. Silvery rose, with pink shades and satin-like petals of unsurpassed beauty; large, symmetrical and deliciously fragrant blooms from June until frost; hardy with protection.

Radiance. A brilliant rosy carmine, displaying beautiful rich and opaline-pink tints in the open flower. Largest size and full, with cupped petals. Blooms constantly and is delightfully fragrant. A superior Rose.

BABY RAMBLERS

Baby Ramblers. Dwarf pink, red and white.

ROSA RUGOSA - Japan Roses—Tree Roses

We have a good assortment of the varieties listed above but do not have room in this book to give descriptions.

Some Hints on Rose Growing

While Roses thrive in most any garden soil, they will more than repay good treatment. Dig out the bed at least two feet deep and provide for drainage if necessary. Fill in the bottom to a depth of 6 to 8 inches with sod, placing on top of this a mixture of good garden soil and well-rotted cow manure; this should extend about two inches above the surface. Allow the soil to settle before planting. The beds should not exceed five feet in width in order that the blooms may be picked without stepping in the bed.

We recommend the Spring planting of Roses, in

April and May. Unless immediate effect is wanted, they are best not planted closer than two feet, this will allow sufficient space for their growing in later years. In setting the plants in the ground, place the crown of the root at least two inches below the surface, press the soil firmly about the roots and water thoroughly. The top soil should be cultivated frequently during the Summer months. An application of fresh manure during the growing season placed over the top of the bed will not only increase the quantity of the blooms but also the quality.



Deciduous Trees

In planting Deciduous Trees, we cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the proper preparation of the ground. The hole should be dug at least two feet wider in diameter than the roots require and deep enough to allow them to spread out in their natural order. Where the soil is poor, good soil should be brought in and thoroughly packed around the roots. Until they are well established, tall trees should be staked.

ACER - Maple

Acer dasycarpum (White or Silver Maple). A rapid growing tree of large size. Adapts itself to a variety of soils, with the exception of dry ground.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). One of the best ornamental trees. Large, handsome, with broad, deep green foliage, very compact growth. A valuable tree for parks, lawns or streets.

A. Schwedleri (Purple Leaved Norway Maple). A beautiful variety with very large bronze-red leaves and young shoots of the same color; a vigorous grower and a most effective ornamental tree.

CATALPA

Catalpa bungei. Round-headed Catalpa. Used chiefly in formal gardens and to border drive-ways.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). Very hardy. Rapid grower. White flowers in late Spring. Very valuable for poles, posts and railroad ties.

FRAIXINUS - Ash

Fraxinus alba (American White Ash). A tall native tree. Very straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage. Almost insect proof. A fine shade or avenue tree.



Norway Maple Trees and Amoor River Privet Hedge.

LIRIODENDRON - Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera. One of the grandest of our native trees. Of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves, and beautiful tulip-shaped flowers.

MULBERRY

Mulberry tatarica pendula (Weeping Russian Mulberry). One of the most graceful weeping trees in existence forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground parallel to the stem. It has beautiful foliage, rather small, handsomely cut. Is grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high.

PLATANUS - Sycamore

Platanus occidentalis (American Sycamore or Plane tree). A native, sometimes thought too common to plant. However, where a tree of quick effect is wanted, one clean in habit of growth, luxuriant of foliage and easy to transplant, the Sycamore is unsurpassed.

POPULUS - The Poplars

Populus deltoides (Carolina Poplar). Pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth. Leaves large. Only recommended where quick shade is desired.

P. fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). Very rapid grower. Hardy. Fine for screening undesirable views.

PYRUS - Flowering Crab Apple

Pyrus Bechteli (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab). One of the most beautiful of the flowering Crabs; tree of medium size, covered in early Spring with large, beautiful, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. Very popular for lawns, as it blooms when quite young.

QUERCUS - The Oaks

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak). The choice of the Oaks. A magnificent tree for lawn and street planting, with deep green foliage which changes to a rich scarlet and yellow in the Fall; a most shapely and beautiful tree.

SALIX - The Willows

Salix caprea (Pussy Willow). A small tree with upright branches, which in early Spring are covered with catkins or "pussies."

S. babylonica (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). This is a variety of the above which is of particular value in the North, as it is much hardier and seems otherwise better adapted to the extreme conditions of this section. It is of drooping habit though not so pronounced as the Kilmarnock type.

TILIA - Linden or Lime Tree

Tilia americana (American Linden or Basswood). Grows about 60 feet high, rapid growing, large size, forming a broad, round topped-head. Leaves broadly oval, dark green above, light green underneath; flowers creamy white, fragrant. A splendid street or lawn tree.

Evergreens

BIOTA Chinese Arbor-Vitae

Biota aurea nana (Berkman's Golden Arbor-Vitae). A very dwarf, compact plant with golden yellow foliage, very popular and one of the best evergreens for porch boxes, tubs and vases. Exceedingly fine.

JUNIPERUS - Junipers

Juniperus excelsa stricta. Of upright columnar habit. Glauous foliage. Compact grower.

J. glauca (Grey Cedar). Similar to Red Cedar in form and of a soft gray-blue-green color; closely columnar.

J. hibernica (Irish Juniper). Of slender columnar habit with glauous green foliage. Useful for formal plantings.

J. Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). A graceful, broad, pyramidal evergreen with sweeping fronds of gray-green foliage, making in time a distinctive, beautiful tree.

J. virginiana (Red Cedar). A well known native tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage; very attractive in Winter when the golden bronze of the young growth contrasts with the dark green of the older.

PICEA - Spruce

Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce). This tree is a rapid grower, with graceful habit and dark green foliage. It is one of the best Conifers to plant for windbreaks.

P. glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). One of the most beautiful and hardy of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage a rich light bluish green.

P. pungens Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). Foliage pronounced silvery blue; makes a prominent specimen in an evergreen planting.



American Arbor-Vitae.



Colorado Blue Spruce.

PINUS - Pine

Pinus austriaca (Austrian Pine). Its growth, even when young, is characteristically stout and sturdy; foliage very dark and massive in effect and when planted in an appropriate location is distinct and unique.

P. mughus (Mugho Pine). A unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush. Used for planting on rocky banks, terrace slopes, small lawns and rockeries.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A quick-growing tree particularly suited for screens, windbreaks or for mass planting.

THUYA - Arbor-Vitae

Thuya occidentalis (American Arbor-Vitae). One of the most popular. These grow very kindly, will stand shearing like a hedge, being conical in habit and growth.

T. orientalis (Oriental Arbor-Vitae). A striking color, pyramidal in shape and different from any of the others of this group.

T. occidentalis lutea (Peabody's Golden Arbor-Vitae). Pyramidal tree; yellow tinted foliage.

T. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae). This is without doubt one of the very best cone-shaped evergreens known. Color a deep rich green; easy to transplant and will grow 8 to 10 feet.

T. Wareana (Siberian Arbor-Vitae). A very dark green the entire year and for this reason most popular.

TSUGA - Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). A graceful tree, with loose, open growth, and yewlike foliage. It can be kept in dense form if pruned. Prefers moist soil. 40 feet at maturity.



Hardy Perennial Plants

Achillea - Milfoil or Yarrow

Achillea, Boule de Neige. New. An improvement on "The Pearl," with fuller and more perfect flowers. Best for borders.

A. millefolium roseum (Rosy Milfoil). July to October. Rosy pink flowers in dense heads, on stems 18 inches high. Effective on edge of shrubbery or in border.

A. ptarmica, The Pearl. Pure white, double flowers all Summer. Prized for cutting.

Aconitum - Monkshood

Summer and late Autumn flowering plants with bold spikes of hood-shaped flowers, thriving in either sun or shade. The roots are poisonous and should not be planted where the tubers might be mistaken for vegetables.

Aquilegia - Columbine

Aquilegia caerulea. Blue shades.

A. californica. Large orange-yellow flowers.

A. chrysantha. Beautiful golden yellow flowers; blooms for two months.

A. Long Spurred Hybrids.

Artemisia

Artemisia lactiflora. A tall growing plant of fine foliage and heads of small white flowers in August and September, which fill the garden with fragrance.

Hardy Asters

Aster, Climax. A fine, tall-growing variety. Flowers very large, semi-double, pale lilac-blue. August and September. New.

A. Feltham Blue. A pretty aniline-blue; very free.

A. Perennial Mixed.

Bocconia

Bocconia cordata. Large, broad, striking leaves; large plumes of white flowers; fine for sub-tropical effects.

Boltonia

Boltonia asteroides. Pure white; very effective.

Campanula - Bellflower

A hardy garden is incomplete without a collection of these charming perennials.

Campanula, Single Mixed.

C. Double Mixed.

C. Medium. Blue, white and rose.

Coreopsis - Tickseed

One of the most continuous blooming perennials. Easily grown, showy and valuable when cut flowers are needed.

Coreopsis grandiflora. Large, deep yellow, cup-shaped flowers. Bloom all Summer.

Chrysanthemums, Hardy

This class of beautiful plants is now universally popular for outdoor bedding, and justly so. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been nipped by frost.

Chrysanthemum, Golden Queen. Yellow.

C. Old Homestead. Very large light pink.

C. Red Indian. Large Indian Red.

C. maximum (Shasta Daisy). Blooms are typical white, Daisy form, but immense in size, measuring from 3 to 5 inches in diameter.

Delphinium - Larkspur

These perennials are in bloom from June to September. Very hardy and of easy culture.

Delphinium Belladonna (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur). The most beautiful sky-blue flowers. Blooms all Summer till frost. 3 to 4 feet high.

D. formosum. Probably the best one known; rich, deep blue flowers with white eyes. June until frost.

D. Gold Medal Hybrids. One of the finest strains of mixed hybrids, consisting of the best named varieties with large flowers in various blue shades.

Dianthus

Dianthus barbatus. That old-fashioned favorite, the Sweet William, has almost disappeared from our gardens, and its place has been taken by plants of far less beauty. The Sweet William is a fine plant which produces great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors.

D. plumarius semperflorens. 15 inches. May to July. The dwarf border Pinks of the old-time garden; strongly clove scented.

Digitalis - Foxglove

Long, bell-shaped flowers, on stems 3 to 4 feet high; very showy. Among the most satisfactory for Summer flowering perennials.

Dicentra - Bleeding Heart

Dicentra spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). Heart-shaped flowers, pink marked with white, in long, drooping racemes; an old-fashioned garden favorite.

Euphorbia - Milkwort

Euphorbia corollata. In bloom from June to August. Flowers are pure white with small green eyes. Valuable for cut flowers.

Funkia - Plantain Lily

A superb Autumn flower, having broad, light green leaves, prettily veined, and long, trumpet-shaped flowers, with delightful, though delicate, fragrance.

Funkia aurea variegata. Flowers are lilac color, yellow and green leaves.

F. caerulea. Blue flowers, dark green leaves.

F. subcordata grandiflora. Pure white lily-like flowers. Profuse bloomer.



Double Hollyhocks.

Papaver - Poppy

Papaver orientale (Oriental Poppy). The perennial Poppies are among the most brilliant of hardy flowers, the graceful, brightly colored, cup-shaped flowers are borne on long stems. The large flowering or Oriental Poppies, are also the most showy plants for a garden and should be planted early.

Platycodon

Platycodon grandiflora (Chinese Bell Flower). A very handsome, hardy perennial with beautiful bell-shaped flowers.

Physostegia

Physostegia virginiana (False Dragonhead). Showy rose-pink flowers in June and July; plants grow from 2 to 3 feet high and are desirable for border plants.

Pyrethrum

Pyrethrum roseum hybridum (*Chrysanthemum coccineum*). Flowers resembling daisies, and because of the long stems are valuable for cutting; colors white and rose-pink.

Ranunculus

Ranunculus acris fl. pl. (Bachelor's Button). A showy border plant with double yellow flowers in early Summer.

Rudbeckia

Rudbeckia laciniata (Golden Glow). Double Rudbeckia. Grows 10 to 12 feet high, and is undoubtedly one of the most effective plants in cultivation. It is becoming very popular.

R. nitida. Pure yellow flowers.

R. purpurea. Large crimson-maroon flowers; very distinct.

Yucca

Yucca filamentosa (Spanish Bayonet; also known as the Mexican Soap Plant). Fine, strong plants; a stately decorative plant, with immense spikes of large white flowers; fine for the garden or lawn.

Gaillardia - Blanket Flower

Gaillardia grandiflora. Dense tufts of drooping leaves and flower stems, producing daisy-like blossoms 2 to 3 inches across, of gorgeous color; blooms from June to November.

Gypsophila - Baby's Breath

Gypsophila paniculata (Baby's Breath). Very fine foliage; small white flowers; valuable for cutting and to combine with larger flowers.

Helenium - Sneezewort

Helenium autumnale rubrum. Bright red, excellent.

Hemerocallis - Yellow Day Lily

Hemerocallis flava (Lemon Lily). Large lemon-yellow, fragrant flowers in profusion during May and June.

Hibiscus - Mallow

Attractive on account of its foliage and brilliant flowers. Blooms very profusely.

Mallow Marvels. Individual flowers are very large.

Blooms in midsummer and continues a long time. Colors, shades of crimson, pink and white.

Meehan's Giant Mallow Marvels. Red, pink and white.

Hollyhocks

For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or for interspersing among shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, crimson, rose, pink, orange, white, black, etc.

Myosotis - Forget-Me-Not

Myosotis palustris (True Forget-Me-Not). Excellent for border front or bedding. Light blue flowers. If planted in shady location blooms all season.

Phlox Paniculata

B. Comte. Rich, satiny amaranth.

Eclairer. Bright rose-carmine, rose halo.

Jeanne d'Arc (syn. Pearl). White. Late.

Jules Sandeau. Large flowering; pure pink. Dwarf.

Frau Antoine Buchner. Undoubtedly the finest white Phlox yet introduced. Strong habit; flowers of enormous size and perfect form.

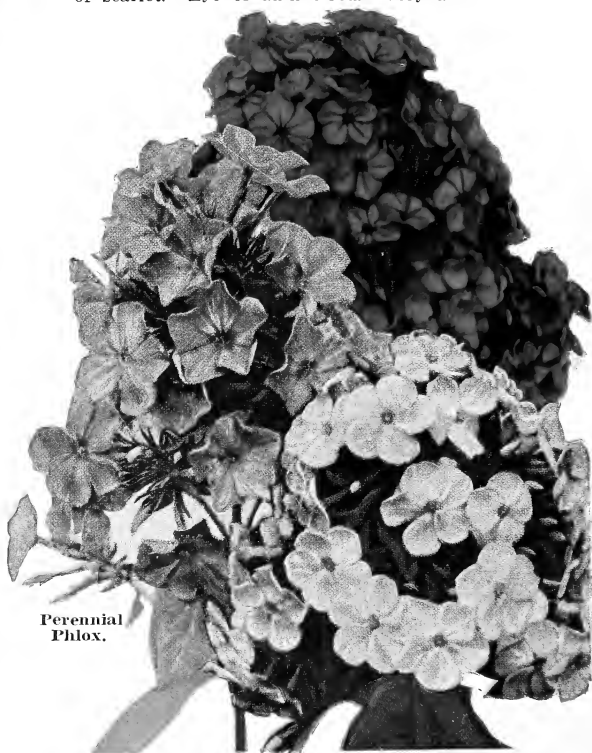
Pantheon. Bright carmine-rose; extra large; fine.

Rosenberg. A bright reddish violet with blood-red eye; a most striking variety.

Richard Wallace. Large heads of white flowers with maroon center. Very large.

Siebold. Bright vermilion-red overlaid with orange-scarlet, crimson-red eye.

Thor. A deep salmon-pink overlaid with a glow of scarlet. Eye of aniline-red. Very attractive.



Perennial Phlox.

Iris

The grand and royal colors of the flowers of these superb hardy plants, so often softly blended or else intensified in various lines or marks, are not surpassed by those of any other garden subject. They are invaluable in the herbaceous border, both on account of their hardiness and easy culture, and for the lavish wealth of blossoms that cover their numerous stems.

Iris Germanica - German Iris

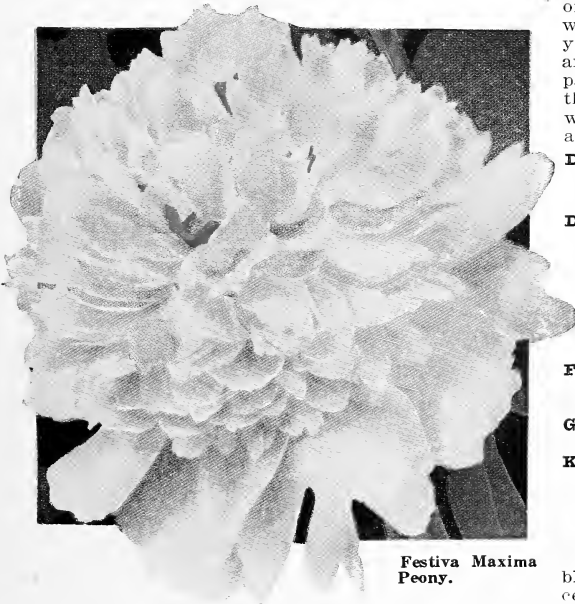
- Celeste.** Tall bright blue, fine.
- Florentina.** White, tinged with blue and yellow.
- Her Majesty.** Standards lovely rose-pink; falls bright crimson, tinged a darker shade.
- Honorabilis.** Standards golden yellow; falls rich mahogany-brown.
- Jeanne d'Arc.** A splendid pure white sort.
- Lohengrin.** Standards and falls are soft cattleya-rose; extremely large blooms.
- Loreley.** Falls are deep blue, bordered with crimson; standards are light yellow.
- Mme. Chereau.** White, delicately frilled with a border of clear blue. A most beautiful variety.
- Mrs. Horace Darwin.** General effect white, although the upper parts of the falls are veined with gold and violet; golden beard.
- Pallida Dalmatica.** Lavender standards and clear deep lavender falls. Most effective when planted in masses; an excellent variety for cut flowers.



Iris Germanica.

Japanese Iris

- Helen von Siebold.** White center, bordered violet-red.
- Kumo-no-Obi.** Dark blue.
- Mona J. Moteki.** White edged with red.
- Purple and Gold.** Purple.
- Sano-Watashi.** Six great, fine white drooping petals; primrose blotches, radiating gracefully into the white.



Festiva Maxima
Peony.

Siberian Iris

- Yale Blue.** Handsome, clear blue flowers with attractive markings at the base.

Peonies

The old-fashioned Peony officinalis in our grandmother's garden, while still popular because of their early flowering, have been eclipsed by the wonderfully improved sorts introduced in recent years. They are the "Queen of Spring Flowers," and are well adapted for massing in beds, and particularly valuable for planting in groups throughout the perennial or shrubbery border, where their brilliant hues add attraction to all around.

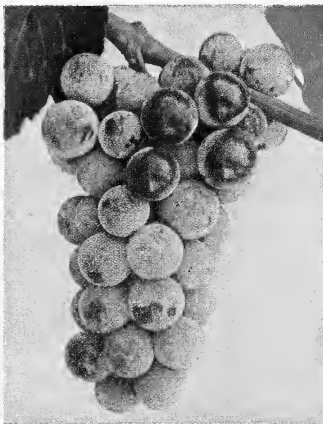
- Delachei.** (Delache, 1856). Medium compact rose type. Large petals. Violet-crimson. Strong grower.
- Delicatissima.** (Unknown). Large rose type. Pale lilac-rose; fragrant. Strong and tall grower of fine habit.
- Felix Crousse.** (Crousse, 1881). Large, compact, bomb type. Brilliant ruby-red. Fragrant. Strong grower and free bloomer; absolutely the best all-around red in existence. Midseason.
- Festiva Maxima.** (Mieliez, 1851). Very large, globular, rose type. White flecked crimson. Tall, free grower.
- Gloire de Boskoop.** Pure white. Tall, strong grower; choice variety.
- Karl Rosenfield.** (Rosenfield, 1908). Large, globular, compact semi-rose type. Unsurpassed as an early brilliant red.

Lilium Regale

A new hardy Lily with remarkably beautiful blooms. Color white, shaded pink; canary-yellow center. May be used for forcing.



Delicious Apple.



Concord Grapes.



Belle of Georgia Peach.

Fruit Department

Apples

Yellow Transparent. A Russian Apple of splendid quality. The hardiest and finest early Apple grown.

Winesap. A favorite for all purposes. Medium size, conical, red and yellow. Flesh fine, crisp, highly flavored. November to May.

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow; very productive; good either for fresh fruit or for cooking. July and August.

Delicious. This Apple is all that its name suggests. It originated in the State of Iowa, and has made its way to every section of the universe. Flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting and withal delicious.

Rome Beauty. Uniformly large, smooth, shaded and striped with bright red.

Crab Apples

Transcendent. The largest Crab Apple. Red; showy; very fine. September to October.

Hyslop. Large; dark crimson, with bloom, very showy. Tree very hardy. Late.

Peaches

Belle of Georgia. A very large, white fleshed Peach with a red cheek; firm, juicy and of excellent flavor.

Carman. Another one of our hardiest varieties and is being widely planted over a large territory in all the good Peach growing belts, both North and South, and thrives on a great variety of soils. Flesh creamy white, splashed with dark red, juicy, rich and sweet. A good shipper. Freestone. August.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent, large, yellow, freestone Peach. Good quality, and a beauty which makes it one of the most popular orchard varieties. August.

Crawford's Late. This Peach is similar to the Crawford's Early, but ripens two or three weeks later.

Elberta. One of the greatest Peaches grown. Freestone. Ripens in August and September. A beautiful extra large golden yellow Peach with a brilliant red cheek; firm, juicy, highly flavored, rich and sweet.

J. H. Hale. This notable new variety of Peach is very large in size and globular in shape. Its color is a deep golden yellow overlaid with bright carmine.

Grapes

Agawam (Red). Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, dark red or nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, vinous and good quality; later than Concord.

Brighton (Red). Bunch medium to large, quite compact; flesh rich, sweet and best quality; color dark crimson or brownish red; vine vigorous and hardy.

Concord (Black). Too well known to need much description; is considered by many to be the best all around Grape grown; is extremely hardy, vigorous and productive; bunches large, compact; berries large, juicy, buttery and sweet; will succeed almost anywhere.

Apricots

A beautiful and delicious fruit; a close relative of the plum and peach, combining the qualities of both.

Cherries

Black Tartarian (Sweet). Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, rich and flavor excellent; vigorous grower and producer. June.

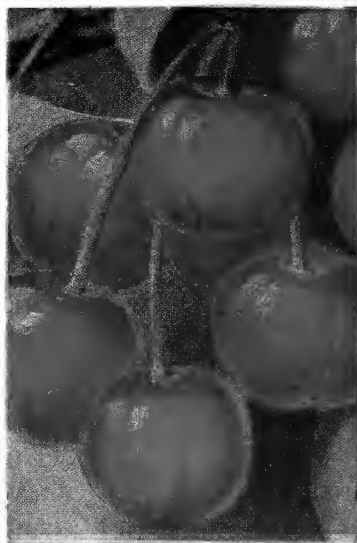
Early Richmond. Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy; acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries; unsurpassed for cooking.

Large Montmorency. Large, roundish, red; flesh tender, mildly acid, good quality. Fruit larger and firmer than Early Richmond and about ten days later; late June.

Napoleon. This and Yellow Spanish are very similar. It, however, is a prince among its kind.

Asparagus

This delicious and healthful vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant gives such a healthful food for such little outlay.



Montmorency Cherries.

Plums

Abundance. One of the best Japan Plums. Tree is a very rapid grower, healthy and comes into bearing quite young and yields abundantly.

Burbank. Medium to large, orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good; valuable for canning and a good market Plum. Hardest and most prolific of the Japan varieties.

Red June. Recommended as "by all odds the best Japanese Plum, ripening before Abundance." One of the vigorous, upright growers; productive; fair size; vermillion-red; pleasant quality. Last of July.

Surprise. Fruit large to very large; skin medium thick, tender; bright red; flesh pale yellow, meaty and of fine flavor; quality extra good.

Wickson. Large, heart-shaped, deep maroon-red; flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good; a good shipping Plum; tree upright, but in some localities this variety is a shy bearer. Early September.



Abundance Plums.

Pears

Bartlett. Large size, with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly; very popular. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite. A large, fine Pear resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon-yellow with brown dots, and fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a delicate flavor. August.

Duchess d'Angouleme. Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes russeted; makes a beautiful tree and heavy bearer; buttery, melting and sweet. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. Medium to large, obtuse pyriform; pale yellow, covered with reddish brown on sunny side; flesh is fine grained, juicy, rich, and very good. September and October.

Kieffer. This is the most popular Pear grown; fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality; tree very vigorous and seldom blights; should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. October and November.

Seckel. Small, rich, yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored Pears known; very productive. September and October.

Sheldon. Large, yellow or greenish russet with fine red cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy and crisp, highly perfumed; tree vigorous and productive. October.

Raspberries

St. Regis (Red). Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continues on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary, with full Raspberry flavor.

Columbian (Purple). The berry is firm, purple, and adheres to the bushes well; a strong grower, attaining large size.

Cumberland (Black). The largest of all Blackcaps; a healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well-branched canes, that produce immense crops of magnificent berries.

Cuthbert (Red). Large, bright scarlet-crimson, excellent quality, firm, juicy and refreshing; vigorous grower, hardy and productive; very popular as a home garden and market berry.

Currants

Cherry. Large, deep red, rather acid, branches short; very productive.

Fay's Prolific. A cross between the Cherry and Victoria; a most popular red Currant; prolific.

Wilder. Clusters above medium length and berries large, bright red, of excellent quality, with mild, sub-acid flavor; ripens early and is a good keeper.

Gooseberries

Downing. Fruit almost round, large and juicy. Whitish green color.

Houghton. Round, dark red when ripe; juicy, sweet. Thin, smooth skin. Medium size.

Blackberries

Early Harvest. One of the earliest; berry medium size, good quality and very prolific; firm and attractive in appearance. A good market sort.

Eldorado. Vine is vigorous and hardy; berries are very large, black, borne in clusters; ripens well together; sweet, melting and pleasant to the taste.

Strawberries

Aroma (Perfect). This is our best and most profitable late Strawberry. It cannot be beaten for quantity of fruit produced, or in quality of fruit.

Senator Dunlap (Perfect). The great market berry; fruit medium to large, regular, bright glossy red; sweet and good quality.

Progressive Everbearing (Perfect). The berries are not as large as Superb, but of equally good quality.

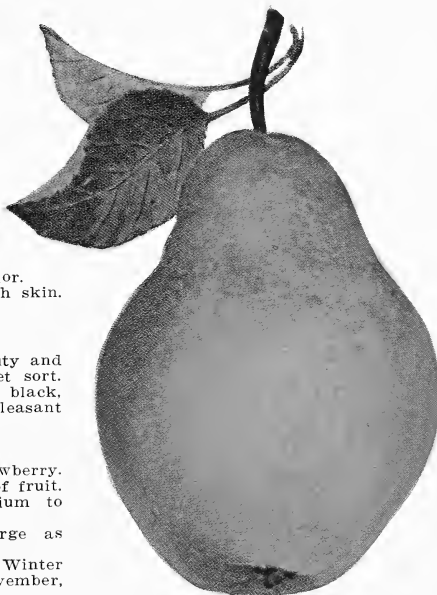
Superb Everbearing (Perfect). Plants are strong and stand the Winter well after producing a heavy crop from about August 15th to November, according to season.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

The largest stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing.



Aroma Strawberry.



Clapp's Favorite Pear.



No. 1—Mugho Pine. No. 2—Norway Spruce. No. 3—Golden Arbor-Vitae. No. 4—Concolor Fir.
No. 5—Bechtel's Flowering Crab. No. 6—Spirea Van Houttei. No. 7—Crimson Rambler.

Some Hints on Landscape Gardening

To the greater number of people the word landscaping has so pretentious a sound that they do not think of it as applying to their own situation. This restricted use of the term has kept a great many home owners from using skilled aid in improving their grounds, and the nurserymen and landscape architects have entered upon a campaign to impress upon the interested public that landscaping means simply the orderly arrangement of grounds no matter whether modest or extensive—the proper location of trees, shrubs and flowers in relation to the conformation of the land and the buildings on and in the neighborhood of the grounds. Such landscaping may be very simple or may be very elaborate, depending upon the taste of the owner, but it is all included in the proper use of the term.

The first thing to do in making a plan is to view the grounds as a whole. Where is the house located; are there already trees which must remain as now placed; how close are the neighbors' buildings; are there unsightly objects which should be screened from sight, or is there a view which should not be obstructed? These and many other questions will occur as the study of the situation progresses.

The next step is to draw on paper roughly, to scale, the grounds, and indicate buildings and other permanent objects. This enables you to visualize the entire plot, and to determine location of drives, paths, shrubbery and flower beds.

Do not forget that you are working to obtain a good sweep of lawn, and that isolated flower beds and clumps of shrubbery which mar this effect must be avoided.

Next is the selection of suitable varieties of trees, shrubs and flowers. This is a matter which should be given considerable study, as height of plant, soil and moisture conditions, open or shady location, must be considered.

The average person is lacking in experience and knowledge of the characteristics and habits of growth of many of the desirable ornamentals, and the list as given in the catalogs may appear to be confusing. There is no more interesting and alluring study than that relating to horticulture, and while one need not make an exhaustive study of the subject, there is a certain pleasure in knowing at sight the various plants which are in common use. One of the most practical ways to achieve this end is to notice the plantings in your own neighborhood, and inquire the names of plants which are unfamiliar to you. When you see grounds which particularly appeal to you, stop and analyze them—find out why they are attractive—note the varieties of plants which are used, their location with reference to each other and to the buildings, and the way in which advantage has been taken of the natural lay of the land. There is a liberal education along this line always before your eyes.

Consult our Landscape Service Department.

Onarga Nursery Company

Onarga, Illinois